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THE Missionary Magazine AND CHRONICLE.

MADAGASCAR.

We are well aware of the intense anxiety felt by our readers, and, indeed, by all friends of Christain Missions, for correct intelligence as to the progress of events subsequently to the revolution on the 12th of May. The letters of our Missionaries, written about a month after that event, extracts from which we insert in our present Number, will to a great extent relieve the painful apprehensions naturally entertained lest the revolution might be followed by scenes of anarchy and bloodshed.

The actual loss of life was limited to that of the late king, and the small body of evil counsellors styled *Mena maso*, by whose unprincipled influence he was led to final ruin. But, while we most deeply deplore these acts of violence and bloodshed, it must be an occasion of gratitude as well as of wonder that they extended no further. Nor can we regard the principles of the new constitution with any other feelings than those of pleasure and thankfulness. We most sincerely hope that the abolition of absolute despotism, and the establishment of civil and religious freedom, may be perpetuated; and that, under the constitutional government of the Queen and her able advisers, the peace and prosperity of Madagascar may be widely extended and permanently secured. We rejoice with trembling; but our fears are awakened not so much from any anticipated opposition to the new government from the Malagasy people, as from the selfish and dangerous intrigues of foreigners, who, for their own interest, will doubtless make desperate efforts to disturb the new order of things. We trust, however, that the governments both of France and of Britain will discountenance and prevent such nefarious proceedings, and that their friendly alliance and commercial intercourse with Madagascar will continue unbroken and undisturbed.

From the last letter of the Rev. William Ellis, dated June 6th, we select the following passages, which will afford our readers sincere pleasure :—

"Our congregations now assume their former appearance in respect to numbers while considerable additions have been made to the churches during the church meetings of the past week. If the nobles and the best friends of the country are true to themselves, and the compact between the sovereign and nobles be maintained, I cannot but think there is a better prospect for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of Madagascar than there has ever been before. There are naturally difficulties enough to tax the wisdom and energy of any government, and there are probably numbers who do not regard the change with favour; but the best and most intelligent and influential part of the community are satisfied and hopeful, especially as they wish to maintain the existing friendly relations with foreign powers. Among the Christians there is an appearance of greater earnestness to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the indifferent or heathen portions of their countrymen, with a greater degree of circumspection in all their public conduct, as at present the government is much more vigilant than at any time since the close of the late Queen's reign.

"Our congregations in the temporary churches in the east and at the south are gradually increasing, and their influence for good is already apparent in the adjacent villages. Indeed, we have very much to encourage us.

"My health is remarkably good. I am surprised at the amount of work I get through, although my head has been a little affected since the events connected with the change in the Government. The mornings and evenings are sufficiently cool; and I go about a great deal more than I was formerly able to do.

"Don't give yourself any trouble about Jouan's calumnies. They have done me good and no harm, either here or at Mauritius, and they have done the priest's party great injury. My time for more complete vindication will not fail to come.

"We (the missionaries) are all at peace and harmonious among ourselves here. Our work is prospering. Additions are made to our Churches every month. The people, in general, are becoming settled, things are resuming their ordinary course. I enjoy the entire confidence of all the members of the Government, and every assistance and encouragement they can give; and, in a day or two, I am to see the Queen, and to state our circumstances and proceedings in reference to Churches, schools, books, &c., and the extension of the Gospel."

From the Rev. Robert Toy we have also received the following communication, which, while it confirms the intelligence contained in our last number, assures us of the gratifying state and prospects of the Mission.

Antananarivo, June 5th, 1863.

"My dear Sir,—My last letter to you was confined almost exclusively to what I had been doing since my arrival here, leaving the other brethren to inform you in reference to their proceedings. I also purposely abstained from entering into any details respecting the character of the late King, or his conduct in reference to Christianity. Had I done so, I must have stated things which, when compared with the accounts circulated in the English journals, would have appeared contradictory and untrustworthy. Since then, as you will learn from letters sent off a fortnight ago, a complete revolution has taken place, ending with the death of the King, and the accession to the throne of his Queen, Rasoaherena Manjaka. In my letter to Mr. Prout, written directly after the revolution, I stated what I conceived to have been the cause of the King's ruin. A worse government than his, during the greater por-

tion of his reign, it is scarcely possible to conceive of. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that more than half his days were wholly given up to pleasures, often of the lowest and most loathsome description. The things continually carried on in his presence would bring everlasting disgrace upon any man who dared to encourage them in any civilized land. It is true that he regularly attended divine service, conducted in the same place every Sunday afternoon, and always appeared to pay considerable attention; but at its close he not unfrequently set his followers in roars of laughter by mimicking the mannerisms of the preacher. To Mr. Ellis, personally, he always appeared to show great deference, and took care that nothing extraordinarily unseemly should take place during his visits; yet it is difficult to acquit him of all knowledge of the intention on the part of several of his favourites to murder our Brother; and all subsequent information tends to confirm the presumption that he was conscious of the attack which was to have been made upon the whole body of Christians while assembled for worship, and which, had it not been for the decision and activity of the Prime Minister and his friends, would have been carried into effect on the very day in which he himself was besieged in his palace. It is perhaps scarcely possible fully to account for this extraordinary change in the King's disposition towards Christianity; but his whole character was a problem which it is vain to attempt to understand, and his short reign was one series of contradictions which it were useless to endeavour to harmonize. The most generous view to be taken is, that he was of an unsound state of mind. As a prince, and during the persecuting reign of his mother, his humanity and general good-nature overshadowed all his vices, and made him the favourite of the people. As a king, his vices totally eclipsed all his better nature, and speedily brought him into universal contempt.

"Things have now again settled down into their usual quiet, and general confidence seems entirely restored. As might be expected, there are some who are dissatisfied with the new state of affairs, but these form a very small minority, and consist of persons whose influence is very limited. Nearly all the intimate advisers of the late King have been (and, I am afraid, very indiscriminately) put to death That many of them had fully decided upon the murder of the leading men of the town, including Mr. Ellis and several other Christians, the evidence is too strong to be resisted; that all of them were thus guilty I cannot believe; but no distinction has been made: all bearing the title of Mena maso who have been found up to this date—amounting I believe to about thirty—have suffered death, their houses destroyed and their wives, children, slaves and property sold.

"The heathen party have been taught a severe lesson, and one which it is to be hoped they will not readily forget. All their schemes have been completely baffled and destroyed. The encouragement given them by the King during the last four months of his reign, had emboldened them to entertain the strongest hopes of the re-establishment of their power in the kingdom, and of putting a speedy end to Christianity; but they have only overreached themselves, and made their position in the state ten times more hopeless than it has ever been before.

"Last Tuesday week the newly revised code of laws was proclaimed in the large open space in the centre of the town, capable of containing 20,000 persons, and it was almost full. Such a mass of human beings congregated together in one space has seldom been witnessed by the Malagasy. There can be no doubt that, if the government continues as it has begun, things will be in a far more prosperous state than ever they have hitherto been. The great hope of the country is in the restric-

tions which are now put upon the sovereign, and which are such as have never been known in any former period of the history of Madagascar. There is little confidence placed in the Queen on the part of the Christians, who fear another persecution, but of this there seems little cause for fear. The men who have placed her where she is are too conscious of the advantages which will arise from a government which is no longer carried on according to the will or caprice of one person, to allow the present arrangement to be lightly set aside. And should religious liberty be secured for the space of a very few years, then, according to the recent rate of increase, persecution on a large scale will be virtually impossible. *Even now there is scarcely a family among the nobles, where the influence of Christianity is not felt to a greater or less degree.* During the late disturbance, more than one proposition was started to the effect that the Christians should also be destroyed; but it was an acknowledged impossibility, from the fact that, *at the capital, they and their supporters were nearly, if not quite, as numerous as the opposite party.*

"The attendance at the different places of worship was considerably below the average the first Sunday or two after the revolution; but as confidence in the new government increased, the congregations gradually improved. *Last Sunday I believe every chapel was quite as well attended as formerly.* In my own, nearly every available space was occupied, and many of the heathen were crowding round the doors and windows listening to all that was said. This chapel has now been opened three months. The attendance has invariably been good, and not unfrequently overcrowded. During this time I have baptized forty-six adults, and admitted thirty-one into Church-fellowship, making the total number of Church-members at present eighty-six; there are also about twenty others waiting to be admitted, and several more wishing to be baptized. The present position of all the churches in the town appears most encouraging.

"With very kind regards,

"I remain, yours very respectfully,

"Rev. Dr. Tidman." (Signed) "Robert Toy.

SLAVERY IN THE PACIFIC.

During the past month the intelligence which has reached us from the South Pacific Ocean has excited our deepest grief and indignation. The following ample communications will bring before our readers a series of most atrocious and too successful attempts to carry into slavery the natives (many of them Christian) from several of the smaller islands of the South Pacific. These captures have been made by vessels from the Port of Callao, Peru, with a view of conveying the poor captives to that country for the purpose of working in the mines. It will be seen that, in addition to the intense distress inflicted on the bereaved families, whose husbands, fathers, and sons have been torn away by these brutalized men-stealers, the cause of Christian Missions has been all but destroyed in many of the little islands where it had arisen to strength and fruitfulness.

This mournful intelligence has produced the strongest sensation throughout Australia; and in the several colonies public meetings have been held, at which petitions and memorials have been adopted, urging on the British Government the necessity of immediate measures for the repression of this monstrous evil, and, if possible, for the restoration of the captives to their country and their homes. We cannot do better than give our readers some extracts from the "Sydney Morning Herald," describing these public proceedings.

A Public Meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, Sydney, on Thursday evening, the 18th June ult., to protest against these enormities.

The Hon. John Hay, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, presided.

The following written statement was delivered by the Rev. A. W. Murray, a missionary who has laboured in Polynesia for upwards of twenty-five years. Mr. M. mentioned that the principal authorities to which he was indebted for the facts embodied in the following statement were the Rev. Henry Nisbet and the Rev. Henry Gee, Missionaries in Samoa; the Rev. W. G. Lawes, Missionary on Savage Island; J. C. Williams, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul for Samoa; Captain Webster of the "Flying Fish;" Maka and Samuela, Native Teachers; and a letter which appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

Mr. M. proceeded as follows:—

"The first attempts to capture and carry into slavery natives of the isles of the Pacific, so far as our information goes, were made among the small islands of the Tahitian Group, under French protection, about twelve months since. To the honour of the French authorities in Tahiti, they adopted prompt measures to put a stop to these iniquitious proceedings. One vessel, the 'Mercedes Ulholy,' was seized with over 150 natives on board. These, of course, were all rescued. The vessel was condemned and sold, and the captain sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the supercargo to ten. These infamous men are now undergoing their punishment. Four or five other vessels have also been seized by the French, and have had their career as slavers abruptly brought to a close. We are not in possession of particulars as to how they have dealt with the several vessels they have captured. One was allowed to return to Callao, having sold all her rice and other provisions, so as to render it impracticable for her to proceed on her voyage as a slaver. Four others were being detained at Tahiti at the close of April, one of which had been abandoned by her captain, who had fled.

"But the French have done more than merely seize vessels and rescue those found on board; they have followed the matter up to head-quarters, demanded of the Peruvian Government every native who has been taken from islands under their protection, and for every one who is missing they are demanding heavy damages. Thus the French are adopting the right course, and for the part they are acting they are entitled to, and will have, the thanks of the civilized world. So far as it appears, however, their efforts hitherto have been confined to the islands under their protection, and these are but a very small part of the countries exposed to the ravages of the man-stealer. That they are quite disposed to extend their efforts

beyond their own territory, we cannot doubt; but, as a matter of fact, they have not yet done so, and in all the other exposed regions no check has been or is being imposed upon the perpetrators of these deeds of cruelty and blood.

"It appears that early this year as many as from 1500 to 2000 hapless beings, collected from the different islands, had been conveyed to South America, and at this date the traffic is being carried on with unabated vigour.

"We know from reliable authority that *twenty-five* vessels have been fitted out for this iniquitous and revolting trade. These were fitted out in Callao, and cleared from that port, under pretext that they were coming to hire labourers. All was to be done by fair arrangement—a thing, by the way, that bears the stamp of absurdity on its face. To mention but a single difficulty: they would find the natives of every separate group speaking a different dialect; and that would be an effectual barrier in the way of entering into an agreement. But their subsequent proceedings show clearly enough the real character of their enterprise. Deception, force, murder, are not the resorts of those who go with honest intentions to engage labourers. And in returning to the coast these vessels further discover their true character by not going to the port whence they come, but skulking into by-harbours. They do not, however, seem to return very frequently. The necessity for this is avoided by an expedient in keeping with the whole character of their doings. They have a depôt at an island called Easter Island. This island is about thirty-six miles in circuit. It lies in longitude 109 W., and latitude 27 S. It is said that they have completely swept the island of its inhabitants. Seven vessels assembled at the island, sent on shore most of their crews, no doubt thoroughly armed, surrounded the natives, and carried them off. Having carried off the people, they took hogs, poultry, and whatever else they desired, and burned the houses, reserving, no doubt, as many as they wanted for their own purposes. To this island the slavers carry the wretched beings whom they manage to seize, and a schooner plies between the island and the coast, carrying cargo after cargo to slavery and death.

"These vessels are said to be in whole or in part owned by a mercantile house in Callao, and this house is further said to be connected with a firm in Liverpool.

"When the 'Humboldt' sailed from Samoa on the 12th of May last, there were three of these vessels about that group lying in wait off the different islands, with the view of picking up any canoe or boat that might venture out to sea. One small boat had been caught. The crew consisted of two Samoans and one Portuguse. The captain was induced to let the Portuguese go. The Samoans he carried off.

"On board one vessel that called off Samoa there were 300 natives of different islands, and the captain wished to obtain 400 more to complete his cargo. Think of 700 human beings, accustomed to the most perfect freedom, crowded on board a single vessel, in the heart of the tropics! We have reliable information respecting the following islands and the numbers taken from them:—Fitialangi, 100; Pukapuka, 60; Manahiki and Mangarongaro, 40; Tokelau, 60; Savage Island, 160; total from these islands, 420. These islands, with the exception of Savage Island, which lies in latitude 19 S., and longitude 170 W., all lie towards the line about latitude S. 8 to 10, and longitude W. from 150 to 172. On all these islands except Fitialangi, we have missions, and it is owing to that that we are in possession of the information we have. But for that, we might have been in utter ignorance of what has taken place. And this awakens painful apprehensions as to what may have

been the fate of other islanders where no one is found to tell the tale of their wrongs, such as Easter Island, already mentioned, and High Island, from which, it is said, a shipload of people has been taken. That there have been such doings on a large scale, is clear from the fact that, in addition to the number we have named, from 1500 to 2000 have been taken to the land of bondage. On the whole, it is certain that considerably over 2000 either are now in actual bondage, or are on their way to the land of doom, or have had their lives cut short by the hardships and cruelties to which they have been exposed; and we know from good authority that it is designed to raise the number to 10,000, of course making no account of those who die on their way to their destination, or lose their lives in encounters with their captors. Such is the state of the case that now claims our sympathies—a case deplorable in the highest degree. It may be questioned whether ever a case calling more urgently for prompt and effective interference was presented to a Christian community. Let any one read the simple artless tales of the Rarotongan and Samoan teachers, Maka and Samuela, and he must be strangely constituted if his soul is not stirred to its lowest depths. One of the most touching incidents that has yet come to light connected with the whole affair is the fact that on the morning following the dreadful day on which the murderous proceedings took place at Savage Island, the natives, while their hearts were bleeding and their tears flowing because fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, were torn from their embrace, should lift up their voice to God in prayer, not to invoke vengeance upon the heads of their guilty oppressors, but to pray that their hearts might be changed and that they might be led to abandon their wicked courses. How like the spirit of Him whose followers they profess to be—'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' And these are the descendants of men who rushed upon Captain Cook when he landed upon their shores, as he expresses it, 'like wild boars,' and who themselves were in the same state twelve years ago as that in which they were found by Cook. What a mighty influence must the Gospel have exerted upon them!

"Still more touching, perhaps, is the scene on board that floating hell where the poor captives were confined. When they supposed the hour had arrived at which they had been wont with their families to worship God in their happy homes—now no longer theirs—they united in their accustomed exercises; they prayed and sang praises to God, and no doubt, like their friends on shore, sought blessings for the miserable men by whom they were being so cruelly wronged.

"The following extract from a letter of the Rev. W. G. Lawes, of Savage Island, painfully illustrates these remarks:—'When the ship sailed on the night of the capture, the natives on board thought she was making a long tack; but they soon found that they only were really off. They then held a counsel as to what was to be done; the young men were for seizing the captain and crew, tying them all up, and then taking the ship in, and, when the natives were all safe on shore, untying the crew and letting them go; but the old men overruled this, lest any of the foreigners should be killed in the affray. Two white men, armed, guarded the hatchway, which was shut down, and the poor creatures below were in total darkness. They kept knocking at the door, deck, and sides of the ship, and calling to be let out. After a while, some of the white men went down and beat them with great pieces of wood, for making a noise. When the poor captives thought it was about the time of their evening worship, they united in their wretched confinement in singing and prayer.'

"On the following day the vessel stood in towards the shore. Some natives,

ignorant of the character of the ship and of what had transpired, went on board. Those in confinement recognised the well-known sounds of their native tongue. They shouted for help, but, of course, in vain. By desperate efforts they succeeded in breaking a hole in the door large enough to let one through at a time. A number succeeded in reaching the deck, and rushed over the ship's side into the sea, but there were only two or three small canoes—land was a long way off, and some were not able to swim well. The wretches on board fired from the deck upon the helpless natives in the canoes and the water. A boat was lowered, and many were recaptured. Seven only escaped. Among those carried off were thirteen Church-members, and many Candidates. Eighteen wives are left without husbands, and sixty-three children are deprived of their fathers.

"In another part of the island still more dreadful scenes occurred which we must not particularize. In reference to these, Mr. Lawes remarks :—'One young man, Simeona, a Church-member, was brought home a corpse, shot through the head. The white wretches fired upon the unarmed and unresisting natives for no other reason than that they might terrify them, and so make them an easy prey. Some of the canoes surrendered in terror—only three escaped to tell the sad tale.'

"Among those carried off are some of the most important men on the island—the law-makers and law-enforcers of Savage Island, and some of the most promising young men. Twenty-five Church-members, one Deacon, and many Candidates are among the captives.

"It is indeed a day of darkness and gloominess on Niue, and many other of these interesting isles. It is as if the powers of hell were let loose upon their defenceless tribes. We trust, however, that the day is not distant when they shall again sit every man under his own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make them afraid, and that the proceedings of this evening may greatly conduce to this end, may God in His mercy grant."

At this meeting the following resolutions and petition were unanimously adopted :—

"That this meeting has heard with indignation and dismay, that a large fleet of slave vessels has appeared in the Pacific, and carried off many of the inhabitants from their island homes, under circumstances of extraordinary treachery, violence, and cruelty.

"That this meeting, feeling it to be the duty of every civilized government to repress and punish crimes so detrimental to commerce, and disgraceful to the Christian name, earnestly implores the interference of her Majesty's Government to secure for the islanders such protection as their condition may require, and at the same time offers its thanks to his Excellency for having represented to the Secretary of State the dangers to which the people were, and still are, exposed from the enterprises of the slavers.

"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the representative of the French Empire at Tahiti, for his prompt and decisive measures to put an end to the career of these enemies of the human race.

"That this meeting tenders its sympathies to the missionaries, and to people of the South Sea Islands, who, having embraced Christianity, have suffered this wrong from men abusing the Christian name, and pledges itself to use all the means within

its power to secure such interposition as shall for all future time prevent the repetition of those atrocious crimes.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. John Hay, Esq., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for presiding on this occasion, and for his conduct in the chair."

The following petition to the British House of Lords is a copy of that referred to in the fifth resolution. A similar one will be transmitted to the House of Commons.

"To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled—

"The Petition of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of Sydney, New South Wales,

"Humbly sheweth,—

"That your petitioners have heard with indignation and dismay that a large fleet of slave vessels has appeared in the Pacific, and carried off many of the inhabitants from their island homes, under circumstances of extraordinary treachery, violence, and cruelty.

"That your petitioners feel that it is the duty of every civilized Government to repress and punish crimes so ruinous to commerce and fraught with such an outrage on humanity.

"That your petitioners are persuaded that the interposition of British power for the arresting of these enormities would only be in keeping with the traditional policy of Britain, and with her noble efforts and sacrifices for the suppression of the slave trade, and would find its vindication in the heart of the nation.

"May it therefore please your Right Honorable House to take such measures as to your wisdom may seem fit for putting an end to these slave-trading expeditions in the Pacific, and for affording effectual protection to the defenceless islanders."

We have received the subjoined letter from our excellent Missionary, the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, of Mangaia, in which he gives further details of the grievous wrongs inflicted upon the unsuspecting natives of Polynesia by the Peruvian slavers. We believe he has addressed a similar communication to G. C. Miller, Esq., British Consul at Tahiti.

"On Board the 'John Williams,'
"March 18th, 1863.

"My dear Sir,—Permit me to draw your attention to the following painfu and important facts:—

"On the 15th of December ult., the 'John Williams' touched at Savage Island. The Rev. W. Lawes stated that a short time previously a Peruvian vessel had called there, but avoided all communication with the Missionary. She was a barque, well armed, and took away upwards of fifty natives. These poor fellows were simply asked whether they were willing 'to ship,' and upon saying 'Yes,' they were immediately ordered below, a man with a revolver in his hand keeping guard to see that they did not come up again. In some instances it appears that they did not even wait for a reply, but hurried them below. Most of these natives are married men.

"On Sunday, February 8th, we lay at anchor in Apia Harbour, Samoa. A barque kept off the harbour; and at noon a boat was sent ashore, under the charge of an American, named Pitman, of Baltimore. Pitman described himself as supercargo, and reported the barque as the 'Rosa' of Callao, sailing under Peruvian colours, in the employ of Higginson, a wealthy British merchant of Callao, connected with Santiago, a Peruvian. The report is that these two merchants have undertaken a contract to supply the Peruvian mines with 10,000 South Sea Island coolies, or rather slaves. Pitman frankly admitted that he durst not run his living cargo into Callao, for fear of being condemned as a slaver; but said there is a small port to the southward where he could safely discharge it. He said that he had obtained forty-five natives of Easter Island, but sent them on to the coast by another vessel. He stated also that he had on board upwards of twenty natives of Savage Island; and added that there *had been* upwards of fifty on board his vessel during the present voyage; but he refused to say what had become of the missing thirty. The natives on board had not yet signed any papers, but he would make them do so before they reached the Peruvian coast. One of these papers was got from him. In it a term of six years' servitude is mentioned, and six dollars a month's wages. The document is cleverly drawn up; but it would not require a moment's consideration to be convinced that the poor natives could not possibly understand the true nature of such a document. They have not a sufficient acquaintance with the language.

"The real object in sending the boat ashore at Apia was apparently twofold:—to learn whether there were any men-of-war yet on the scent—and likewise to secure the services of some one well acquainted with the Islands, to direct them where they might fill up.

"The foregoing particulars are known to J. C. Williams, Esq., H.B.M.C., at Samoa.

"Early on the morning of the 9th the 'Rosa' sailed apparently for the north, and a few hours later the 'John Williams' weighed anchor and made for Danger Island, which we reached on the 24th, and found it almost depopulated. One hundred and forty natives had been taken away within two or three weeks previous to our visit. A brig from Callao was there first. They got 'Paddy,' a British subject and a notoriously bad character, who has recently been living on the Island, to act as their agent. They proposed to the people to take them to the Peruvian coast to work for two years at good wages; and engaged at the end of that time to bring them back to their own land. Eight fathoms of cloth were given to each, as an inducement to go: this was left with their friends. Presents were liberally bestowed upon the chiefs, to insure their consent. The result was, that eighty natives of Danger Island left in the brig—seventy-seven men and three women. Amongst those who went was one of their teachers and his wife. He doubtless went to take the religious oversight of his people. How egregiously have these poor people been deceived by these men-stealers! They have engaged to send another vessel in two months hence, to fetch the wives of the men whom they have entrapped.

"About the same time another barque arrived at Danger Island, and was mistaken for the 'John Williams.' She too was from Callao, but professed to take natives to Palmerston's Island to make cocoa-nut-oil, and then would proceed (?) to Sydney. Seventy heathen natives were on board. In this vessel also, unhappily, fifty men and women were taken away, deceived by the fair promises made to them of being brought back two years hence. *Besides these, ten children were stolen;* making a total of sixty natives carried away into slavery by this vessel.

"The case is plain;—these poor Islanders, most of them our fellow Christians, have been utterly deceived and entrapped by these slavers. I have done all I could to undeceive the poor creatures left; but *they* cannot understand the matter, never having had intercourse with foreigners before, except when the 'Missionary barque' has touched there. Will Great Britain, which has given to these Islanders the light of the Gospel and the blessings of civilization, and which has ever proved herself the friend of the oppressed and the defenceless, permit the demon of slavery to ravage undisturbed the fair islands of the Pacific?

"On the 4th of March we arrived at Manihiki, and there I learned from the teachers the following particulars respecting the proceedings of these slave vessels:—

"On the 10th of November, 1862, three brigs, or brigantines, arrived at Manihiki, from Callao. Two of them anchored outside the reef; the third went on to the Island of Rakaanga. On the 12th it came on to blow, and the two brigs at anchor were driven ashore, and became total wrecks; but no lives were lost, and the stores, &c., &c., were saved. At the expiration of a fortnight the third vessel came back from Rakaanga, having a number of natives on board, and took away the crews of the two wrecks and the more valuable part of what was saved. They did not, however, succeed in decoying away a single native of Manihiki.

"In January last two more vessels arrived at this Island together from Callao. They had a large number of Penrhyn Islanders on board, along with two of their teachers. An American was supercargo. Money and cloth were freely offered to induce the chief to give his consent; but he steadily refused to let his people go. Greatly incensed at his refusal, the captains started again for the Penrhyns. It appears that they afterwards put all the slaves on board the barque, and sent her on. The brig came back again to Manihiki, in hope of filling up there. Every possible inducement was offered; threats were used, but all in vain. In great vexation, the captain said he would go on to Bukapuka (Danger Island) and Tokelau.

"In February last, the sixth slaver, a brig, called at Manihiki. She too sailed from Callao. The arts and enticements of the captain (or supercargo) being of no effect, she speedily took her departure. She also went on to Bukapuka and Tokelau. I am sorry to add that two more vessels are expected here this month, to take away the remainder of the property saved from the wrecks. The conduct of our chief and our teachers at Manihiki has been very praiseworthy in using every effort to save this property and in storing it; but as the remaining part is of comparatively small value, it is pretty clear that the real object of these vessels expected is to coax or compel the Manihikians to become slaves.

"On Thursday, March 5th, we reached the Island of Rakaanga. The teacher stated that in November last a brig arrived here, and succeeded in carrying off fifty persons (entire families) to Callao, under the pretence of planting sugar-cane, and under the solemn promise of bringing them back at the end of the year.

"In the latter part of the same month (November), a brig and a barque arrived from the Penrhyns, and the barque was full of natives of that group. They succeeded in getting thirty persons (entire families, as in the former instance) to go with them.

"In February last another brig and another barque arrived at Rakaanga. The people mistook the barque for the 'John Williams.' The chief and the teacher innocently went aboard, and were only too glad to get ashore again when they discovered their mistake. The chief, resolved that no more of his people should go,

gave a firm and decisive refusal to the repeated applications for men from these vessels. The men-stealers now lowered a boat and brought it as near to the reef as they could. Several lads were enticed into it by the gift of biscuits and articles of trifling value. When they had in this way got seven lads, they rowed off to their vessel, taking good care that the lads should not escape.

"As at Danger Island, so here also, the true character of these vessels was not in the least suspected. Of course I warned the chief and the teacher of the evil designs entertained against them by these Peruvian vessels. I also addressed the entire body of people on the subject.

"On Wednesday, March 11th, we made the Penrhyns. From the solitary teacher remaining there I gathered the following particulars:—

"At the close of July last a barque arrived here from Callao. The captain succeeded in cajoling one of the teachers and two hundred natives on board, and then went back to Callao direct.

"In January last another barque and a brig arrived here together from Callao. The barque proved to be that which had taken away the teacher and the two hundred natives in the July preceding. *More than fifty* natives must have followed their teachers on this occasion. *How many more* I cannot exactly find out. Only a few old people and some children are left on this once populous island.

"'Beni,' a white man, still living at Penrhyns, has been acting as agent for the Callao vessels. He went in one of them to the other islands, and when his cruel work was done, they brought him back to Penrhyns.

"About four hundred and fifteen natives of Penrhyns have been removed since our last visit, in April 1862. Of this number more than two hundred and fifty are confessedly for Callao—doubtless to work as slaves in the mines of Peru.

The Callao vessels have taken from			Niue upwards of	50
,,	,,	,,	Danger Island ,, ...	140
,,	,,	,,	Rakaanga ,, ...	87
,,	,,	,,	Penrhyns (at least) . . .	250
			Total	527

"What more these mischievous vessels have done it is impossible for me to say. But I venture to hope that the day of righteous retribution is near at hand, and that the strong arm of Great Britain will put a period to these misdoings.

"I remain, my dear Sir,
"Yours very truly,
"William Wyatt Gill,
"Missionary at Mangaia.

"P.S.—On the 19th we made Rarotonga, where I met some of my own people from Mangaia. With great sorrow I learnt that one of these slavers has been there. A canoe put off to bring the captain on shore (over the reef). Unsuspectingly they went on board. They strongly assert that of the six who went on board, five were rendered unconscious (by chloroform, I presume), and stowed away below. The sixth jumped overboard and got ashore in his canoe. Amongst those taken away is the king's eldest son and successor. The whole island is mourning for him."

NIUE, OR SAVAGE ISLAND.

Reference is made in the foregoing statement of Mr. Murray to the letter of SAMUELA, the Samoan Native Teacher in Savage Island. We are sure our friends will read this touching description of the scenes he had witnessed with the deepest sympathy.

After joyously describing the progress of the work of Christianity among the islanders during the past year, Samuela turns from those happy scenes to the distressing events which have cast a gloom over the Missionary work, and plunged the whole island in woe.

"Niue (or, Savage Island), March 31, 1863.

"MR. ELLA and MR. MURRAY,—This is my account to you of the work of God on Niue, of what is being done by us, the Teachers, and Mr. Lawes, the Missionary. Great is our love to you from whom we are now separated. Although we are so widely apart, and cannot see each other's faces, let us continue to meet and feel each other's presence in our united prayers to Jehovah our God. Pray for us, that our work may be blessed and progress in peace, for there are many evils springing up in the world to hinder the work of the Lord, by wicked men from strange lands."

Samuela then relates proceedings in the Mission of a most cheering character, but too long to mention here. After this, he narrates the calamities which have come upon them.

"But other things I have to tell you which have produced many sorrows among this people. Foreign ships of men-stealers have brought distress to this land of Niue. On the 28th of January, a ship came off here, said to be a ship of Spain. I do not know whether this is true, or whether we were deceived also in this. The captain said they had come to purchase fowls and pigs. Then our people unsuspiciously went off with their things to sell. When the captain saw that there was a good number of men on board, he made sail, carrying off *forty* of the people, and moved out of sight of land. Then he fastened the people down in the hold, and went round to the other side of the island to steal more men. There other natives, in their simplicity, went off to the ship to sell. When the men who were fastened down below heard some of their people on deck, they called out to them to help them out of their confinement. Then seven managed to burst from their prison, and the canoes hastened to the shore with these seven men. They were fired upon from the ship. One man was wounded in the neck, and nearly killed; he is still confined with his wound; another man was hacked by a hatchet; his hand is badly cut with one of the strokes. All the canoes reached the shore with these seven, but the ship went off, carrying away thirty-three; among them were twelve Church-members and six Candidates. Great was the lamentation of the people here, because their friends were taken away, for the chiefs and rulers of the land are stolen in that man-stealing ship. To this day, their wives and children continue to weep and mourn; some have nine, some six, others five, and others four children, thus bereaved. This grief is not confined to this people; we all sympathise too with those of other lands, who are also made slaves by these foreigners. I only tell you these things, for what means have we of ever again getting these men? Alas for them! where are they?

"After this event, another thing of the same kind took place. On the 9th of

March, another vessel stood off this place. Mr. Lawes sent off a letter to the ship to inquire where she was bound, but he did not suspect that this also was a slave-ship. A small four-seated canoe went off to the vessel to take Mr. Lawes' letter. Then the ship's boat came to shore; but the men who went off with the letter were kept bound on board—they and their canoe were hoisted on board. When the ship's boat came to the shore, only one of the foreigners landed: but the boat kept off at a distance at sea. This foreigner deceived us. He went up to Mr. Lawes, pretending to get medicine for the captain of the ship. The foreigners returned attended by a number of the people, who took him off to the boat. Some canoes also went out to get the men who had gone off to the ship. (The suspicions of the people had been aroused by the four men who took the letter not returning.) Behold, when the boat reached the ship, the ship fired into the nine canoes which went off for the men who were detained on board, and one man, a Church-member, was hit—the bullet entered his eye, and he fell dead. The ship continued firing upon them, and some of the canoes were broken up, and whilst the people were swimming the boats pursued the men, seized them, and dragged them off to the ship. Then the vessel sailed away with nineteen of the people; one also was killed. There were among those taken by the slave-ship, three Teachers, and a Deacon of Mr. Lawes' Church, and other Church-members, and some Candidates. A great many children are thus bereaved. The wives and children cease not to weep for their husbands and fathers, not knowing whether they were killed, or where they are taken by these men-stealing ships. It is as if the work of God would be hated here, for some of the people think that these calamities have come upon them, and foreigners have visited them from having Missionaries and Teachers living among them; for such things never occurred in former days of heathenism. But these are only words which are uttered in the bitterness of their grief and astonishment on account of the cruelty of foreigners in these days. Their people have been killed and carried off, and they have done nothing to cause such afflictions. Has any foreigner been killed on Niue? No, indeed. Lo, it is a day of mourning that these doings have brought upon this people. They now weep and mourn for their husbands, their chiefs, and their young men, who are stolen by foreign ships. This is the difficulty with us: we do not know from what country the ships have come; we do not know the names of the ships, nor the names of the captains. But I just tell you these things which have occurred in this land.

"The young men, Mose, and Sualo, and Noa, who came with Mr. Murray from Samoa, are all taken by these men-stealing ships of the foreigners. Their wives and parents do nothing but cry for them. Mose has left two children, the same also Sualo, but Noa had only one child. Great is my compassion for these young men, who were so earnest in the work of God, and who were such helps to me. I cannot finish this letter with more—the ship is going off. Peace to you all.

"I am,

"SAMUELA."

ATAFU, OR DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND.

The following affecting letter was written by a Rarotongan Christian Teacher, named MAKA, stationed at Atafu, Duke of York's Island, and dated the 16th February last. The Union Group, of which this island is

one, was first visited by our missionaries in December 1861. The islanders were previously in the grossest ignorance and degradation, utterly destitute of clothing and of every social comfort; but shortly afterwards they destroyed their idols, abandoned heathenism, and embraced Christianity, putting themselves under the instruction of the Native Teachers. In the social change which was thus produced, they became most anxious to possess clothes, and on every opportunity were ready to barter away their necessary food for useful garments. This desire was the means of leading them so easily into the snare which was craftily laid to entrap them. The letter of Maka, addressed to the Rev. Henry Gee, of Samoa, is as follows:—

"Atafu (Duke of Yorke's I.), 16th February, 1863.

"For Mr. Gee.—This is my letter. Our country is destroyed. All our people have been carried away in a foreign ship. They were deceived by offers of trading. The captain told them to take off to the ship cocoa-nuts and fowls to sell; and he brought forth some cloth and a shirt and trousers, and said to the men, 'Bring your cocoa-nuts and fowls to buy these things.' Then I said, 'Come on shore, and purchase. The captain replied, 'I do not wish to purchase ashore; it would be better to buy on board.' Then I asked him where did his ship come from. He replied, 'I have come from a foreign land—New Berbice is the country I have come from.' So we thought this was a strange vessel, just arrived in these parts. I was also told by two lads from the Island of Atiu (one of the Rarotongan group) that this ship had called off Apia, but did not anchor there—only the captain went ashore. They were two nights off that harbour, then they sailed to this island.

"Sir, all the people of this land are carried off. They have taken the chief, Cli. who was in Samoa, and thirty-four other men. All that now remain here are women and children, and six male adults. Sir, it is most piteous to witness the grief of these women and children. They are weeping night and day; they do not eat; there are none left to provide food for them, nor to climb the cocoa-nut trees. They will perish with hunger. They have also taken away six young men of my school, who were well instructed in the Scriptures. Another event, that occurred to the wife of the chief: in her misery she prematurely gave birth to a child. She felt no other pain from the intensity of her grief for the loss of her husband, her son, and her people. Such, sir, has been the cruelty of this ship to the people of this land. The good work, which has just been begun in this island, is now destroyed. Had we known the character of this vessel, no one would have gone on board. We are startled that such a thing should have been done to this people. Two men, who were returned to shore by the captain, told us that, when the people reached the ship with their things for sale, one of the crew collected these things together. Then the captain said to the men, 'Go and look at the cloth for their purchases.' But this was the contrivance of the captain: he placed some things in the hold of the vessel—the best of the cloth, red cloth, and shirts and trousers, and white and blue calicoes—and some things he kept on deck. Then the captain said to the men, 'Look at the cloth on deck and that in the hold, and see which to choose.' Some of the people were looking at the cloth in the hold; then all went below. The captain told them to go below, and all went down. Then one of the crew gave them

wrappers, and shirts, and trousers, and hats to put on. So the men rejoiced that they had got such clothing to attend worship in. But some of the crew were hidden in the hold, armed with cutlasses. They were hidden, so the people did not know they were there. All these things the captain had arranged. None remained on deck except the chief; he continued on deck. He called down to his people to return to the deck, and not remain below, lest they should injure anything in the vessel. The chief was standing over the hatchway, when some of the crew seized him and threw him down into the hold, and he fell into the middle of the hold. Then the hatchway was immediately closed down upon them all. These two men also told me they saw one of the people struck down by the crew with a sword. They saw the blood flow like water. They do not know if he was killed, for the ship hastened off.

"Sir, there is nothing that we do now but mourn and weep, for our island is destroyed. But we think that now they have taken all the strong people of this land, they will return with the ship to fetch the women and children. This is my inquiry, What shall we do if the ship comes again? Shall we forbid them to go? Tell us soon what to do, lest the vessel quickly returns. This is the end of my letter.

"I am,

"MAKA."

The friends of our Society may feel assured that the Directors will not lose an hour in submitting the facts recorded in the preceding documents to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, entreating them to adopt effectual measures for putting an end to these crying evils.

SAMOA.

THE MISSIONARY'S DANGER AND DELIVERANCE.

LETTER OF THE REV. P. GOOLD BIRD.

"Safotulafai, Savaii, Samoa, March 2nd, 1863.

"MY DEAR DR. TIDMAN,—Gratitude impels me to write you at once of God's mercy in so signally delivering me from death by drowning. On Monday night last (23rd February) we were on our way to Salailua. We set out from Satupaitea about 9.30 P.M. We had two boats—my own boat and a crew from Faasaleleaga; and the Tafua people gave me an additional boat and crew, as they were afraid of my being drowned. The Teacher came to me the evening before I left Tafua; he said, 'Misi, the thought has just struck me you ought to have an additional boat and crew with you. You were nearly drowned in June last round this dangerous, iron-bound coast. I don't think it's safe to go with one boat; if it were upset off this coast, there would be no hope for you—you would all be drowned. Now,' said he, 'I think it is right and proper that we in the out-stations, whom you come to visit at so great a risk to your life, ought to provide you with another boat and crew.' I thanked him very kindly for his regard and interest in my safety, and told him that I should be but too glad to accept of another boat and crew. I added, 'Josua, suppose, now, you take the *initiative*. You know "example is more powerful than precept."

You get your people to carry your suggestion into effect, and set the example to the out-stations by giving me a boat and crew to-morrow.' He said he would go and speak to his people. In a few minutes it was all settled. I little dreamt that so much was dependent upon this *suggestion* of Josua.

"Well, we set out: I in my own new boat, a present from the Rev. W. Slatyer's Sabbath Schools, Redfern, Sydney. I gave my crew strict orders to follow and keep close by the Tafua boat, as they were best acquainted with the coast. It was a quiet night—smooth sea—no wind astir. I felt very tired, lay down, and was fast asleep in a few minutes. I awoke in the sea, drowning fast. I struggled amongst the breakers with all my strength, and managed to swim to my boat, which was a good way off. The crew were in search of me, and did not discover me, nor hear my cries amidst the dark and confusion. The boat was upset; we all held on by the keel. We had got amongst the 'aumas,' or sunken rocks off Puleia, within half-a-stone-cast of the iron coast. Unfortunately, I had been using my life-preserver for a pillow instead of sleeping with it on; I was lamenting its loss, when the Teacher sighted it, and went after it. I got it fastened on me, and found much support from it while floating in the water. We clung to the boat as drowning men only can. The tremendous breakers kept sweeping over us every minute; now and then, so violent was the force of the breakers, that we were all severed from the boat; once I lost my hold, and was sent underneath the boat and came up on the other side. I reached the boat again, but felt very exhausted. The brief moments between the breakers were spent in 'crying to God,' and hailing the other boat. Several times we were standing on the 'aumas;' then the breakers would precipitate us with awful fury into the deep again, and the boat get dashed against another 'auma.' Every moment we expected the boat to be dashed to pieces; the paddle and steer oar were lost. The boat broken to pieces, then all hope was gone. But we were fast nearing the iron coast, which, like Sinbad's 'mountain of loadstone,' would soon have decided our fate. It was fearful in the extreme. No 'thoughts that breathe or words that burn' can depict the awful reality of our danger. For forty-five minutes no sight nor sound could be caught of the Tafua boat. Was it ahead of or behind us, I asked? No one knew! 'Oh, why did you not obey me, and keep close together?' I exclaimed, in the deepest agony. 'Through your negligence, your and my life are lost.' Oh, those cries to heaven for mercy which burst from our lips as each time we ascended from the watery grave in which the breaker had entombed us. Oh, those agonizing cries of some of the crew to me! 'O Misi! O Misi! pray for me, pray for me!' Oh, those eager death-starings from every eye piercing the deep darkness, coupled with 'Come, come, come!' from every voice. Oh that cry—'Faafetai lava i le atua na san le vaa' (Thanks be to God the boat is come!)—what strength it poured into our exhausted frames! Our minds were now relieved: our great fear was that the Tafua boat had gone on before, and would not hear us. In that case, we knew that there was no hope for us. The sharks are very plentiful—another source of danger. I was got safe on board the Tafua boat; and then the Tafua crew helped my crew to save my new boat. They got it towed off out alongside of the Tafua boat, then righted it, and baled the water out, and we went back as quick as possible to Satupaitea. I had lost hat, shoes, and rug, and felt very ill. We got back in safety to Satupaitea, where we received the greatest possible kindness and attention.

"I felt so poorly next day (24th) that I gave up the idea of finishing my visitation.

I returned home overland on Wednesday, 25th February. I have been very poorly since, but have been rather better to-day. I hope soon to get round. My voice, I fear, is permanently injured. My cold is very bad—I never had one so severe. Several of the crew are very ill too. * * *

"You will be extremely sorry to hear that four Samoans have been stolen by a slaver. They were out fishing off Falealupo, to which place they belong. If I mistake not, I saw the slaver a few days ago, knocking about in the straits.

"I must now close my hurried epistle. Hope soon to recover strength, so as to resume my work. My poor wife has got a fright from this recent disaster and my illness, which, I fear, may produce evil consequences. She has a most trying post to occupy.

"Mrs. B. writes in kind regards to yourself and Mr. Prout.

"Believe me, yours very affectionately,

"Rev. Dr. Tidman." (Signed) "P. Goold Bird.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES AT VICTORIA.

LETTER OF THE REV. GEORGE TURNER, LL.D.

"Melbourne, June 22nd, 1863.

"My dear Dr. Tidman,—We arrived here on the 7th. Our party, which consisted of myself and Mrs. Turner, with Messrs. Mills, Whitmee, King, and Irvine, and their respective wives, had a warm reception, and we were all received into the houses of Christian friends.

"Directly after we landed, extensive arrangements were made for meetings here, and in the surrounding ports. All last week we had meetings every night; and it is the same this week. The city meeting takes place to-morrow night; and the Governor, Sir H. Barkly, has consented to take the chair. We had an interview with him a few days ago, and he expressed a warm interest in the London Missionary Society.

"After spending a week at Geelong, and a week at Ballarat, after finishing Melbourne and neighbourhood, we have arranged (D.V.) to cross to Tasmania for two weeks. We have an urgent request also from Adelaide, and have promised them two Sundays after we finish Tasmania. By that time the 'John Williams' will likely be in Sydney, and we shall then go on thither. So far, we are getting excellent meetings, and fair collections, notwithstanding the late drain for the new missionary ship; and I trust that the interest of the friends of Missions will be all the more deepened by our visit.

"The public mind is stirred just now against that wicked slave trade recently commenced in the Pacific, and making sad havoc among our Mission Stations. From letters and papers you will have fully before you the leading particulars. Every right-minded Englishman in these colonies will call upon the tens of thousands in England, who will, I doubt not, be ready to rise at once and implore Her Majesty's Government, not only to put a stop to the wicked traffic, but also to demand that those who survive of these poor natives now enclosed in Peru be given up, and taken back to their lands. If this is not done,

you may expect to hear of the ruin of Mission Stations, of the massacre of some of your missionaries, and of the slaughter of traders and shipwrecked mariners.

"Hoping to write you again next mail, and with best respects to all,

"I am, my dear Dr. Tidman,

"Very truly yours,

REV. DR. TIDMAN." (Signed) "GEORGE TURNER.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. C. MILNE.

THE Directors record, with feelings of sincere and affectionate regret, the decease of the Rev. W. C. MILNE, son of the Rev. Dr. MILNE, the associate and colleague of Dr. ROBERT MORRISON in the commencement of the Chinese Mission. For nearly fifteen years our deceased Brother laboured as an Agent of the Society, during which he rendered very valuable service, especially in connection with the Revs. Dr. MEDHURST and JOHN STRONACH, in the Revision of the Chinese Scriptures. When incapacitated by a constitutional malady for direct missionary labour, he was employed by the British Government to superitend the studies of young men designed to be interpreters in the Government service. While faithfully discharging the duties of his office at Peking, he was suddenly seized by the hand of death on the 15th of May, and the particulars are given in the following communications from the Rev. Joseph Edkins and Dr. Lockhart, addressed to his brother, the Rev. R. G. Milne of Tintwistle.

"Peking, May, 15th, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You will be deeply grieved by the intelligence I have now to communicate. The departure of a Christian to heaven ought to be viewed by us as ground for rejoicing; but nature claims a right to mourn when friends and relatives are removed and the immortal soul deserts its earthly tenement.

"Your brother was in good health till to-day, and had not for a considerable time been seized by any return of his constitutional disorder. He called yesterday morning at the hospital to see my wife and myself, and appeared to be in good spirits.

"He was attacked to-day at dinner time. For some months he has been taking meals alone in his rooms. Only his Chinese attendant was with him to-day. When half through the meal he was seized, and the servant called for one of the student-interpreters, who came in haste, after seeing Mr. Milne, to Dr. Lockhart. When Dr. Lockhart arrived, which was immediately, life was already, unhappily, extinct. He and I have been acquainted since 1848, when I first reached China and commenced a residence in Shanghae. Since that time I have enjoyed many many hours of friendly intercourse with him, always finding him a kind friend and a sincere Christian.

"We add our prayers to yours, especially for the bereaved family. To them the loss is a very heavy one. He who is the Father of the fatherless and the Husband of the widow will surely be their friend at this sore time of trial. To Him we commend them.

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Faithfully yours,

(Signed) "JOSEPH EDKINS."

Dr. Lockhart gives the following particulars respecting the funeral of our deceased friend:—

"May 16th. Mr. Wade had been to the Archimandrate of the Russian Mission, to ask permission to open a grave in their cemetery, which was at once granted, and the grave was ordered to be dug. Mr. Beatty, one of the students, attended to this, and saw the work finished.

"17th, Sunday. We met at the British Legation at half-past five this morning. The coffin was placed on a large bier, such as is commonly used here, and twenty-four men carried it. The English flag was used as a pall. The procession left the Legation at six o'clock, A.M.; the attendants were Mr. Wade, Mr. Edkins, and I; the students, Brown, Murray, Allen, Beatty, Dennys, and Bismarch; Mr. Bishop, Mr. Earle; the mounted escort; the U. S. Minister, Mr. Burlingome; the Danish Minister, Colonel Raasloff; the Russian Minister, Colonel Balluzeck, M. Pescherouf, and mounted escort; the French Minister, M. Berthemy, M. Picton, M. Dillon, M. Fontanier, and mounted escort: Dr. Stewart, Rev. S. Schereschewski; two students, Hobson and Sibbold. We rode on horseback, as the distance is four miles; we followed the coffin at a slow walk and reached the cemetery at half-past seven, when we dismounted, and the Rev. J. Burdon, of the Church Missionary Society, met the coffin at the door of the cemetery. The coffin was quietly lowered into the grave by the Chinese, and Mr. Burdon read the service, Mr. Wade, Mr. Edkins, and myself acting as chief mourners. Thus we committed to the grave the body of our dear friend; and while we on this Sabbath morning were burying our dead out of our sight, our friend himself was holding the first Sabbath in heaven, having joined those whose memory he loved so well. I tell you all this that you may see that everything was done carefully and respectfully to the memory of our dear Brother.

"The grave in the Russian cemetery is in a line with those of our countrymen who died by the hands of the Chinese in 1860. Over each is a mound which is plastered, as that of Mr. Milne will also be. It is the intention, as soon as there is an English cemetery, to move the whole to it."

(Signed) "W. Lockhart."

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. James Roome, from Berbice, per packet, July 29th. Rev. Thomas Rain, from Berbice, per "Catherine," August 17th.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From April 13th to July 14th, 1863.

(*Continued from last Month.*)

OXFORDSHIRE.

Henley Auxiliary, per J. Maynard, Esq., on account.. 53 0 0

Steeple Aston.

E. Creek, Esq..... 3 0 0

Thame.

Congregational Chapel, Rev. C. Hardie.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Treasurer.

Annual Subscriptions.

Mrs. Eeles.....	1	0	0
Mr. Cox	0	0	0
Mr. Deverell.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Loosley	0	10	0
Mr. Shrimpton	0	10	0
Mr. Hawkins	0	10	0
Mr. Humphris	0	10	0
Rev. C. Hardie.....	0	10	0
Annual Meeting.....	2	5	3
Collected by Master Williams	0	11	6

Missionary Boxes.

Miss Johnson.....	0	4	7
Mrs. Phillips	0	4	5
Miss Loosley	0	13	10
Miss Ray	0	0	8
Miss H. Marsh	0	3	0
Master Deverell.....	1	5	0
Exs. 7s. 6d.; 14l. 10s. 9d.			

Witney.

Rev. T. Wallace.

Collections 1 5 0

RUTLAND.

Uppingham.

Rev. F. S. Attenborough.

Subscriptions	17	14	8
Master Springthorpe	0	4	0
Master C. Springthorpe	0	4	0
Smaller Sums	1	1	11

Sacramental Offering for Widows' and Orphans' Fund 2 0 0

Missionary Meeting	2	2	0
Sunday School	2	14	3
Exs. 2s. 8d.; 25l. 18s. 2d.			

SHROPSHIRE.

Domgay.

Legacy of late Mrs. Griffiths 90 0 0

Meole Brace.

The Misses Blunt, for Memorial Churches 2 0 0

Ruyton XI. Towns.

Collection 1 5 0

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath.

Per J. W. Templer, Esq.

Vineyard's Chapel Collection	5	2	3
Ditto, Juvenile Missionary Society	2	2	0
Rush Hill, Collection for Madagascar	0	5	8
Dr. Bell, for Memorial Churches	5	0	0
A Friend, for China Medical Mission	0	10	0
Ditto, for do.	0	5	0

13l. 4s. 11d.

Bruton.

Rev. E. J. Newton.

T. E. Jelley, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Bennett	0	10	6
Mrs. T. E. Jelley	0	10	6
Mr. Jones	0	10	6
J. Lush, Esq.	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Rev. E. J. Newton	0	5	0
Miss Skinner	0	4	0
Mr. Pepler	0	5	0

Collected by—

Miss Cozens	0	13	1
Miss Newton	0	9	6
Miss Lokyer	0	8	11
Miss Clark	0	8	0
A Friend	0	4	6
Missionary Sermons Exs. *4s.*; *10l. 3s. 1d.*	3	17	0

Fulwood.

Collections	4	2	7

Norton Fitzwarren.

Rev. W. Gammon.

Bradford	2	8	3
Norton Fitzwarren	5	16	9

8l.

Shepton Mallet.

Rev. J. Webb.

Offering Boxes	3	3	5
Mr. W. Clarke	0	10	0
Mr. Henry Coombs	1	0	0
Mr. John Allen	0	10	0
Mr. James Allen	0	5	0
Mrs. Burt	0	6	0
Mr. Joseph King	0	2	6
Mr. Henry Ruddock	0	2	6
Mrs. James Allen's Box	0	3	4

6l. 2s. 9d.

South Cheriton and Temple Combe.

Temple Combe Subscriptions and Collections	4	15	3
South Cheriton do.	2	2	11
Ditto, Sunday School	1	0	0
Ditto, for Juvenile Memorial Church	1	8	10

9l. 7s.

Wiveliscombe.

A. J. Newton, Esq.	10	10	0

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Cannock.

Mr. E. W. Fenton, for South Sea Mission	0	5	0

Smethwick.

Rev. R. A. Davies.

Mrs. Davies	1	10	6
Miss Wright	1	17	4
Miss Turley	2	11	10
Miss Gosling	0	5	6

6l. 5s. 2d.

Stafford.

Zion Chapel.

Rev. G. Swann.

Missionary Boxes.

Mrs. Mycock	0	12	2
Mr. Finney	0	11	7
Mr. Allwood	0	12	0
Mr. Silvester's Children	0	10	4
Sunday School	0	9	9

Collected by Mrs. Silvester.

Mrs. Lewis	2	0	0
Mr. Silvester	1	1	0
Mrs. Mummery	0	10	0
Under 10*s.*	0	19	6
Missionary Sermons	8	5	3

Collected by Miss J. S. Shield, for Memorial Churches. 2 2 6

Exs. *11s.*; *17l. 3s. 1d.*

Yoxall.

Mr. W. Ellis	0	10	0

SUFFOLK.

For 1862—3.

Ipswich.

For Memorial Churches.

E. Goddard, Esq.	10	0	0
E. Grimwade, Esq.	5	0	0
T. Harwood, Esq.	2	0	0

17l.

Miss Pitcairn, per Rev. W. Clarkson	4	0	0

Stansfield.

Rev. D. W. Evans.

Collections	5	14	6
For a Native Teacher at Pareychaley, "Stansfield"	5	0	0
Sabbath School, 2 years	3	0	0
Widows & Orphans	1	10	0
Rev. D. W. Evans, for ditto	0	10	0

Boxes.

Miss Rutter	0	12	8
Master Chas. Webb	0	6	6
Miss Went	0	2	6

Exs. *5s.*; *1l. 11s. 2d.*

For 1863—4.

Per W. Prentice, Esq.

Beccles.

Subscription and Collection	21	5	10

Exs. *10s. 6d.*; *20l. 15s. 4d.*

Bergholt 9 7 0

Bury St. Edmunds.

Whiting Street Chapel.

Sermon	4	14	10
Mrs. Adams	0	10	0
Mr. Beard	1	1	0
Mr. Denovan	0	10	6
Mr. J. Portway	0	10	6
Mr. Rae	0	10	6
Rev. A. Tyler	0	10	6
Rev. T. G. Hickman	1	1	0
Mr. Portway	1	0	0
Ditto, for India	1	0	0
Ditto, for China	1	0	0
Ditto, for Colonial	1	0	0
Ladies' Association	3	10	11
Sunday School	0	9	2
Miss S. G. Portway's Box	0	6	1
Mrs. Scarf's Box	0	2	8
Colonial Society, collected by Miss C. Portway	0	4	0

18l. 7s. 8d.

Cowlinge.

Subscriptions and Donations	3	15	0

Framlingham.

Subscriptions and Donations	10	3	7

Haughley.

Mr. Henry Hammond	1	10	0
Mr. Robert Hammond	0	10	0
Miss Hammond	1	10	0
Mr. Thomas Kerry	2	0	0
Mr. Wm. Prentice	2	0	0
Mr. John Syrett	0	7	0
Sunday School Girls' Box, for Memorial Church	0	7	0
Collected by M. A. Plummer	1	13	10
Collection	1	11	1

11l. 8s. 11d.

Haverhill.

Subscriptions and Donations	4	5	0

Ipswich.

Burlington Chapel.

Mrs. J. S. Buck	1	0	0
Miss Crisp	1	0	0
Misses E. and M. Crisp	1	0	0
Native Girl	3	0	0

6l.

Nicholas Chapel.

Subscriptions and Donations	65	11	2

Tacket Street.

Subscriptions	31	5	6
Sermons	8	9	7
Public Meeting	10	13	7
Ladies' Association	7	2	5
Missionary Boxes	0	7	8

Exs. *10s. 7d.*; *52l. 18s. 2d.*

Leiston.

Collection	0	10	3

Needham Market.

Rev. James Jenkins.

For Memorial Churches Madagascar.

Readings at School-rooms	0	6	15
Master T. V. Jenkins	0	6	6
Miss Squirrel	0	4	0
Miss Salmon	0	12	4
Sabbath School	1	5	8

For General Purposes.

Sermon	3	14	4
Battisford	0	6	0
Coddenham	0	11	4
Mrs. Southgate	0	11	6
Mrs. Mobbs	0	1	6
Miss Southgate	0	9	1
Mrs. Dallinger	0	6	2
Mrs. Salmon	0	14	4
Mrs. J. Bowen	0	2	0
Miss Bagley	0	0	8
Miss Jane Bowen	0	1	4
Miss Vincent	0	2	0
Mrs. Bowen, *Coddenham*	0	3	7
Master Charles Rainbird	0	2	1
Miss Godfrey	0	2	0

Annual Subscriptions.

S. A. Maw, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. Southgate	0	10	0
Mr. Vincent	0	10	0
Mr. Steward	0	10	0
Mr. Bagley	0	10	0
Widows and Orphans	1	0	0

Exs. *3s. 7d.*; *14l.*

Stonham.

D. D.	1	14	2

Stownpland.

Sunday School	0	15	0

Wattisfield.

Dyer's Trust	203	5	4

Wickham Brook.

For two years, N. W. Bromley, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr. Hockley	2	0	0
Mr. Frost	1	0	0
Monthly Collections	4	8	0
Sacramental Collections	2	10	2
Public Collections	5	19	0

Exs. *15s. 8d.*; *17l. 3s. 6d.*

	438	13	2
Less Expenses	2	5	6
	436	7	8

Woodbridge.

Quay Meeting.

Mr. Andrews	1	0	0
Mrs. Bendall	0	10	0

Collected by Miss Christopher 0 16 6

Mr. B. Gammage	0	10	0
Fred. Hastings	0	10	0
Mr. R. Hayward	1	0	0
Mr. Issit	0	10	6
Rev. D. Jones	1	0	0
Mr. London	0	10	0
Rev. E. Moore	1	1	0
Norris, Mr.	0	10	0
Mrs. Pite	0	10	0
Mr. J. R. Smith	1	0	0
Mr. Isaac Walker	1	0	0
Mr. Nathan Walker	0	10	0
Other Contributions	6	0	5

16l. 18s. 5d.

SURREY.

Anerley.

Rev. W. H. Smith.

Collection	7	4	8
Sunday School	0	12	6

7l. 17s. 2d.

Croydon.

George Street Chapel.

Treasurer, J. W. Buckley Esq.

Sermons	12	15	0
Annual Meetings	5	8	10
For Widows and Orphans	6	4	6
Subscriptions	35	14	6

Juvenile Branch.

Miss Hubbard, Sec.

Collected by—

Arthur Aris	0	11	11
Bertie Aris	0	3	0
Maria Burt	0	9	0
Annie Cousins	0	13	2
George Frisch	0	11	2
Kate Frisch	0	11	0
Maria Greenfield	0	10	9
Spencer Hubbert	0	8	10
Kate Kerr	0	9	5
Ellen Liddle	0	4	1
Mary Kerr Liddle	0	5	6
Mary Ann Merideth	0	8	1
Clara Newly	0	16	0
Jane and Eliza Prince	1	19	9
Emma Warren	0	2	7
Annie Wood	0	6	6
Alice Wren	0	5	9
Twenty Farthings	0	0	5

Exs. *7s. 4d.*; *8l. 3s. 1d.*

Boxes, &c.

Domestic Servants' Bible Class, per Rev. W. S. Ford	0	9	0
Per Mrs. Toy	0	15	10
Caroline Barnard	0	10	0
Miss Flowers	0	5	0
Ann Johnson	0	5	0
Jane Pearce	0	5	0
Miss Hearbourne	2	2	0
George Street Sunday School	1	8	3
For Juvenile Memorial Church	2	13	6

Exs. *40s.*; *74l. 19s.*

Egham.

Rev. R. Willan.

Contributions	10	0	1

Epsom.

Church Street Chapel.

Collections	4	13	0
Subscriptions	2	0	0
Boxes	3	7	8
Sabbath School	1	5	0
For Widows and Orphans	2	6	4
Collections	7	14	0

21*l.* 6*s.*

Farnham.

Sunday School	7	0	0

Hersham.

Mrs. Helen Bell	1	0	0

Kingston.

Per Mr. G. Phillipson on account	9	11	10
Mr. E. Phillips	2	2	0

Letherhead.

Rev. E. Waite, M.A.

Mrs. Newsom	2	0	0
J. Payne, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Billinghurst	0	10	0
Sunday School	0	8	6

3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Lower Norwood.

James Bell, Esq.	5	5	0

Red Hill.

May Collections	7	14	0

Reigate.

May Collections	7	13	4
Rev. G. Hayward, for Memorial Chs.	1	1	0

8*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Richmond.

Per Miss Blyth, on account	8	0	0

Surbiton.

W. Leavers, Esq.	5	5	0
Additional Subscriptions	1	10	0

6*l.* 15*s.*

Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgcombe Parson	5	5	0
Mr. W. B. Parson	0	10	0
T. Edgcombe Parson, Esq., for Memorial Churches	8	8	0
Eliza Hill's Missionary Box	0	10	6

14*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

SUSSEX.

Brighton.

Mrs. Dyer, for Madagascar	10	0	0

Horsham.

Rev. E. James.

Collections	3	19	6
For Widows' Fund.	1	0	0
Sunday School	1	7	8
Do., for Memorial Church	2	14	9
Mrs. Williams' Box	1	15	4

Exs. 6*s.* 6*d.*; 10*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

Kenilworth.

Rev. J. Button.

Annual Sermon	3	18	7
Thos. Henwell, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Barram	0	10	0
103rd Psalm	0	7	6

Exs. 6*s.* 7*d.*; 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Leamington.

Spencer Street.

Ladies' Missionary Association.

Subscriptions	8	3	0
Sale of Articles by Mrs. Greenfield	1	10	0
Mrs. Pope, for Memorial Chuches	1	0	0
Miss Collison, for do.	0	5	0
Quarterly Subscriptions	9	0	6

8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Stratford-on-Avon.

Estate of late R. Fisher, Esq.	12	0	6

Withybrook.

Mr. Daniel Hazelwood	1	0	0

Collected by Miss Annie Tomlinson.

0	6	0	
Collection	1	4	0

2*l.* 10*s.*

WILTSHIRE.

Atworth.

A Friend	10	0	0

Devizes.

W. Cunnington, Esq.	2	0	0

Westbury.

Old Meeting.

Rev. T. Hind.

Sabbath Collection	2	13	2
Public Meeting	5	14	8
Subscriptions	3	1	0

Collected by—

Frances, Miss	0	19	6
Zeal, Miss	0	15	0

Missionary Boxes.

Mrs. Wilsher	1	1	3
Mrs. Wilsher's Class	0	11	4
Young Women's Class	0	7	9
Young Men's Class	0	19	2
Miss Curtis	0	5	0
Master S. Taylor	0	8	9
J. Cockles	0	1	4
J. Grant	0	0	9
Masters E. and J. Coryens	0	12	6
Mr. Coryen's Class	0	10	0
Sunday School	0	7	3
For Widows' Fund	2	10	0
Sunday School, for Memorial Church	2	7	10

23*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Broadway,

Snnday School	4	0	0

YORKSHIRE.

Beverley.

Legacy of late Mrs. M. Mosey 550*l.*, Consols, less Duty and Expenses	403	6	1

Bradford.

Misses Campbell's Missionary Box	1	0	0
Balance	1	9	1

2*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

Cleckheaton.

For Memorial Churches.

A Friend	2	2	0
Ditto	0	10	0

2*l.* 12*s.*

Ecclesall College, near Sheffield.

Juvenile Society for Native Teacher, in Rev. Mr. Duthie's School, Nagercoil	4	10	0

Eston Junction.

Rev. E. Pryse.

A few Welsh Friends	1	17	0

Halifax District.

Per H. J. Philbrick, Esq.

Warley.

Rev. W. Hewgill.

Collections	3	12	8
Miss Milne	2	2	0
Ernest Noel, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Gildnist	0	5	0

Collected by—

Mrs. Bolton	1	2	0
Mrs. Wade	0	17	7
Mrs. Coates	0	14	10
Mrs. Dawson	0	11	0
Per Sunday School	1	17	6

12*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

Halifax.

Square Road Church.

Rev. W. Roberts.

Annual Collections	126	8	0

Sion Chapel.

Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A.

Annual Collections	28	5	4

Harrison Road Chapel.

Rev. J. C. Gray.

Annual Collections	23	17	4
	190	14	8
Less Printing Reports and other Expenses	3	9	3
	187	5	5

Pontefract.

Dividend of Investment of the late Miss H. Roberts, for Native Teacher, E. T. Roberts	5	0	0
Ditto, for Two Native Girls in India	4	14	9

9*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Selby.

Bethesda Chapel.

A Thank Offering (per Rev. D. Clegg)	5	0	0
Robert Morrell, Esq.	1	1	0
Ditto, for Madagascar	1	1	0
Collected by Mrs. Midgley	3	8	2

Missionary Boxes.

Master P. B. Coulson	2	0	0
Young Ladies of Abbey Place Seminary	1	7	10
Sabbath School	1	1	8
Master John Robinson	0	14	0
Master J. Clarkson	0	6	8
Miss E. Hugh	0	4	0
A Friend	0	1	9
Annual Services	14	4	0

Exs. 11*s.* 1*d.*; 20*l.* 19*s.*

Wakefield, Pontefract, and Barnsley District.

Barnsley.

Congregational Church.

Rev. J. Oddy.

Mrs. S. B. Jackson	1	0	0
Mr. J. Shaw	1	1	0
Collection	11	3	2

Exs., 23*s.*; 12*l.* 2*d.*

Wibsey.

Rev. J. Innes.

Collection	2	10	0
For Native Boy, John Paul	2	10	0

5*l.*

York.

Collected by Mr. T. J. Wilkinson, for Memorial Churches.

Messrs. J. Bellerby and Son	3	3	0
The Lord Mayor	1	0	0
Mr. W. Moore	1	0	0
Rev. J. Parsons	1	0	0
Friend, per ditto	0	2	0
Mrs. Shillito	0	10	0
Rev. R. Whyteheal	1	0	0
Mr. T. J. Wilkinson	1	0	0
Mr. W. Winspeare	0	10	0
Mr. J. Allen	0	15	0

10*l.*

SCOTLAND

Campbeltown.

United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Boyd.

Congregational Missionary Society	5	0	0

Dr. Boyd's Bible Classes for Native Teacher in South Sea Islands.

Young Men	2	10	0
Young Women	2	10	0
Lintmill's Sabbath School, for Madagascar	0	6	8
Ditto, for Bibles, for India	0	6	8

10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Congregational Sabbath School, for Child in Mission School, India	3	0	0

Dundee.

E. Baxter, Esq.	500	0	0

Dunkeld.

Monthly Prayer Meetings	1	11	0
A Few Friends	0	9	0

2*l.*

Fenwick.

United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. W. Orr.

Female Missionary Society	5	0	0

Forres.

Annuity from estate of late T. Ross, Esq.	6	13	0

Fraserburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Park, for Memorial Churches	10	0	0

Gilmourton.

Collected at Weekly Prayer Meeting, for India	2	16	0

Glasgow.

Miss Harley, for Orphan Girl at Calcutta, named Jane Harley	4	0	0
Anonymous, for Memorial Churches	1	0	0

Juniper Green.

For Santhapooram	3	0	0

Kirkaldy.

Annuity of late Mr. R. Philp 4 0 0

Lerwick.

Public Meeting 22 11 0

Lochwinnoch.

Collection in Parish Church..... 0 12 0

Maryhill.

United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. R. Niven.

Collection 0 12 6

New Lanark.

Sabbath School, for Aged Missionaries 1 0 0

Mrs. Prentice, for Madras Schools ... 1 1 0

Mrs. Bertram, for Meml. Churches... 1 0 6

3l. 1s.

Rutherglen.

United Presbyterian Church.

Rev. W. Beckett.

Collection 1 10 0

IRELAND.

Newry.

Collected by Miss M'Cleery..... 0 5

CANADA WEST.

Guelph.

Congregational Sunday School ... 2 13 2

HAVANNAH.

J. Barnes, Esq..... 1 0 0

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's.

Rev. Charles Pedley.

Juvenile Association, for the Native Teacher Daniel Spenser Ward, at Neyoor, India.

Collected by—

Jessie Eliza Barnes 0 16 9

Sarah E. Currie..... 0 12 0

Una Baine..... 0 5 6

Elizabeth Leay 0 3 3

William Bulley 1 2 3

James Tucker 1 7 6

Charles Pedley 0 14 1

Samuel Leay..... 0 6 8

Henry Leay 0 3 0

Richard Yabsly 0 6 7

John Currie 0 4 1

Dani. Evans Knight 0 13 7

John Chancey 0 7 8

Peter Knight 0 4 0

Juvenile Missionary Meetings..... ... 2 3 8

Jessie Eliza Barnes, for Juvenile Memorial Church..... 0 5 0

10 0 10

Difference of Exchange, &c..... 1 15 10

8 5 0

SOUTH AFRICA.

Vitenhage.

Per Rev. T. J. Paterson..... 0 7 6

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney.

Pitt St., for Widows' Fund.. ..... 12 11 0

Juvenile Society, for Maré..... 50 0 0

MELBOURNE.

Per Rev. A. Morrison, on account... 80 0 0

Per R. Smith, Esq., for Widows' Fund 8 8 7

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From July 15*th to August* 17*th*, 1863.

F. J. 20 0 0

W. C. R. 5 0 0

By Miss Reid, Peckham Rye, from private friends, for the Orphan School, Bellary 3 1 0

A Thank Offering ... 1 0 0

Mrs. G. R. Bourke... 0 10 0

F. O. B..... 0 10 0

R. A. M. G 0 2 6

Hanover Chapel, Peckham.

Juvenile Association, per Miss Haws, including 21*s.* for the Memorial Church 2 11 10

Holloway.

Per D. McNiel, Esq., on account 20 5 6

Offord Road, Pentonville.

Mr. D. Barnes..... 0 19 6

Mr. J. G. Berger..... 0 10 6

Mr. G. Budd..... 1 1 0

Mr. G. Cuthbertson 0 10 6

Mr. J. Skinner 2 2 0

3l. 14s. 6d.

Paddington Chapel.

Per J. D. Betts, Esq., on account 46 8 6

St. John's Wood Chapel.

Miss Barnett's Class, for Mrs. Wilkinson's School, Santhapooram..... 1 10 0

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Beaconsfield.

Rev. J. Duthie.

Sermons..... 8 7 5

Meeting 3 0 0

Mr. C. Lever..... 1 0 0

Sunday School 0 17 0

Boxes, &c.

Mrs. Owen 1 1 6

Miss Bessie Hearn. 0 14 0

Miss M. Lake 0 5 4

Mrs. Day 0 7 1

Mr. Thos. Bagley ... 0 14 9

10l. 7s. 1d.

High Wycombe.

Rev. J. Hayden, for the Memorial Churches 5 0 0

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Duxford District.

Per J. Patterson, Esq.

Sawston.

Rev. R. Davies.

Collection 4 8 7

Sunday School Missionary Boxes..... 3 0 3

7l. 8s. 10d.

Little Shelford.

Collection 2 16 8

A Friend's Box 0 2 6

Subscriptions 2 9 0

For Juvenile Memorial Church..... 0 5 0

13l. 2s. 6d.

DEVONSHIRE.

Ashburton.

Rev. M. Hopwood.

J. S. Amery, Esq., Treasurer.

J. S. Amery, Esq. ... 2 0 0

Rev. M. Hopwood... 1 0 0

H. Chalk, Esq..... 0 10 0

Mrs. Jervis 2 0 0

Collected by Miss Honeywill

Mr. Honeywill 0 10 0

Mrs. Smerdon..... 0 6 0

Mr. Horn 0 5 0

Collected by Miss Hopwood.

Mr. J. Battern 0 4 4

Mr. Hinsson 0 4 4

Mrs. Maunder..... 0 6 0

Mr. Gesach 0 4 0

Mr. Mann 0 5 0

Sundries..... 0 5 6

Collected by Miss Pinner..... 0 6 0

Collected by Mrs. Jervis 0 4 0

Collections 4 17 0

13l. 7s. 2d.

ESSEX.

Auxiliary Society, per T. Daniell, Esq. 142 16

Dunmow.

Legacy of late Mr. J. Suckling, per Rev. H. Gammidge 5 0 0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Clifton.

J. Bourne, Esq., for Madagascar 5 0 0

Erratum last month. —For Caroline Beighton, *read* Caroline Brighton.

Newnham.

Rev. V. P. Sells.

Boxes.

Edward Church..... 1 11 11

Mary E. Hadden ... 0 8 10

William Lambert ... 0 7 6

For Chapels in Madagascar..... 1 0 0

3l. 8s. 3d.

HAMPSHIRE.

Basingstoke.

Per Mr. Vanner.

Mr. Angell..... 0 10 0

Mr. Curtis..... 1 0 0

Mrs. Curtis..... 1 0 0

Mr. Chandler 0 10 0

Mr. Dunn 1 0 0

Mr. Downs 1 0 0

Miss Drew..... 0 10 0

Mr. Glover 0 10 0

Mr. Haslam 0 10 0

Mr. Johnson 1 0 0

Mr. Quinn..... 0 10 0

Mr. Simmons 1 0 0

Mr. Vanner 1 0 0

Mr. Vine..... 0 10 0

Miss Vine 0 10 0

Miss Wigg..... 0 10 0

Collected by—

Mrs. Martin..... 0 10 4

Miss Paice..... 0 8 0

Miss Wilkins 0 8 0

Miss Shackleford ... 0 15 0

Missionary Sermons 9 2 5

Public Meeting 3 1 7

Sabbath School 4 0 4

Missionary Box, Mrs. Othan 0 7 6

Sabbath School, for Madagascar Fund 5 0 0

Two Collecting Cards, for ditto ... 1 1 0

For Widows' Fund. 2 6 0

Exs. 14*s.*; 87*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Tadley.

Rev. J. Jennings.

Collection 1 5 0

GUERNSEY.

Auxiliary Society, per S. Martin, Esq. 40 0 0

Collected by Miss Lidstone..... 1 3 0

JERSEY.

Auxiliary Society, per E. C. Williams, Esq. 44 7 6

Mrs. J. H. West..... 1 0 0

ISLE OF WIGHT.

East Cowes.

Rev. J. Yonge.

Collections, less expenses, 10*s.* 6*d.*..... 7 11 6

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hunton Bridge.

Per Mrs. Howard.

For the Native Girls Emily Howard and Charlotte Hall, in Mrs. Corbold's School, Madras ... 5 0 0

KENT.

Blackheath.

Juvenile Society, for Mrs. Baylis's School, Neyoor ... 10 0 0

Sydenham.

Per J. Eives, Esq., on account 34 18 9

Tunbridge Wells.

Per Mrs. Joshua Wilson, on account ... 8 8 4

LANCASHIRE.

Ashton under Lyne.

Miss Buckley, for the Native Teacher Abel Buckley, 2 years 30 0 0

Darwen.

Belgrave Square.
Rev. D. Herbert.

Collection 61 3 0

Farnworth.

R. Topp, Esq., per Rev. J. Bowrey... 1000 0 0

Lancaster.

E. Dawson, Esq., Treasurer.

Collections	31	6	10
Ladies' Association	6	10	7
Juvenile ditto	2	0	2
Sunday School Class, for a Child at Bangalore	3	0	0
Sunday School Class, for Madagascar Chapels	0	8	3
Boxes	1	13	2

Annual Subscriptions.

Mrs. Dawson 100	0	0	
E. Dawson, Esq.....	2	0	0
Wm. Jackson	1	1	0
Miss Eskrigge.....	1	1	0
For the Native Teacher Robert Bousfield	10	0	0

Exs. 16*s.*; 158*l.* 5*s.*

Legacy of Mr. J. Proctor 10 0 0

Preston.

Auxiliary Society.

J. Hamer, Esq., Treasurer.

Half-Yearly Remittance.

Anniversary Collections.

Grimshaw Street Chapel.....	8	0	3
Cannon Street Chapel.....	20	4	4
Lancaster Road Chapel.....	8	15	4
Public Meeting	6	2	10
Missionary Breakfast	10	2	0
Juvenile Meeting ...	2	8	5
Missionary Communion, for Widows & Orphans..	5	7	6
Mrs. James Robinson, for a Native Boy in Mr. Rice's School, Bangalore, named Joseph Robinson	3	0	0
Master T. P. Whiteside, for Madagascar Churches..	0	8	9
A Wesleyan Friend, for Madagascar ...	1	0	0
Baptist Chapel, Fishergate, a Moiety of Collections made at the open Communion Services..	8	2	2

Elswick Branch.

Rev. Joshua Armitage.

Public Meeting	7	6	3
After Sermon	3	9	11

Collected by—

Mr. G. Tunstall	3	18	5
Miss M. Parkinson.	1	0	5
Miss Jennet Parkinson.....	0	15	0
Miss B. Jackson ...	0	11	0
Miss E. Blackburn .	0	17	7
Miss E. Kirby	0	18	0
Miss N. Gradwell ...	0	15	9
Miss E. Thompson..	3	3	11
A Friend.....	0	12	6
Bible Class Missionary Box	1	1	0
Miss E. Thompson, ditto	1	5	1
Jane Walmesley, do.	0	6	11
Sarah Parkinson ...	0	2	4

Exs. 8*s.* 10*d.*; 23*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Kirkham Branch.

By John Bryning, Esq., Treasurer.

Public Meeting	5	17	0
Collected by Masters John and Roger Richards ...	6	6	4
Bequest of late Miss Janet Houghton..	2	5	3

Missionary Boxes.

Miss Bryning	1	0	6
Master Bryning.....	2	7	0
Master Knox	1	0	0
Miss T. Taylor.....	0	3	6

Exs. 8*s.* 4*d.*; 18*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Fleetwood Branch.

By Rev. Henry Lings.

Public Meeting	4	17	10
Sunday School	0	7	8
Collection at Preesall.....	1	4	6
Mrs. Ling's Young Ladies, for Mrs. Gordon's School, Vizagapatam	3	0	0
Ditto, Missionary Box	0	5	10

Subscriptions.

Mrs. Lings (2 years).	2	2	0
Miss Garrington, ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Turner	0	6	0
Miss Turner.....	0	3	0
Miss H. Turner	0	3	0
Mr. McGuffog.....	0	5	0
Mrs. McKellar	0	2	0
Mr. Heys	0	2	6
Mr. Moor	0	2	0
Mr. Gradwell	0	4	0
Mr. Cox	0	4	0
Mr. Drummond	0	4	0
Mr. Watt	0	4	0
Mr. Clegg	0	3	0
Smaller Sums	0	8	2

Exs. 14*s.* 6*d.*; 14*l.* 14*s.*

Walmer Bridge.

By John McKean, Esq. 5 4 2

Garstang.

By William Bell, Esq., M.D..... 5 0 0

Leyland.

By Mr. J. Williamson..... 1 1 6

Exs. 11*l.* 2*s.*; 132*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

MIDDLESEX.

Brentford.

Mr. G. Pitt..... 1 1 0

Hampstead.

Mr. B. Bridgland ... 0 10 6

NORFOLK.

Norwich.

Legacy of the late Maria Herring. Additional payment, per Mr. R. Hodds 2 10 6

Yarmouth.

For the Native Teacher, John Palmer..... 10 0 0

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Wellingborough.

Mrs. T. S. Curtis, for the Chinese Evangelist Josiah Viney, half-year ... 30 0 0

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Amble.

Sunday School, for Native Girl at Pareychaley..... 1 5 0

Berwick on Tweed.

Per Miss Dodds.

Collections.

Wallace Green United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Cairns..	11	2	0
Church Street United Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. G. Scott.....	2	16	10

13*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

Hexham.

R. Ridley, Esq., Per E. Ridley, Esq., Burswell House, for the Memorial Churches 160 0 0

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Timbercombe Lodge, near Bridgewater.

Lieut. Col. Hyde, for India	20	0	0
Ditto, for Madagascar	10	0	0

Highbridge.

Mr. W. Snell..... 0 10 0

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Lichfield.

Collected in Sabbath Schools 1 1 2

Juvenile Missionary Boxes.

Sarah Haynes	0	8	7
Alice Houlgate	0	8	8
Edith White.....	0	4	6
John Swimmerton	0	2	5
H. and E. Cox	0	2	2
Smaller Sums	0	7	3

Missionary Boxes.

Miss Walker.....	0	14	6
A Friend..	0	7	7
Miss F. Garratt.....	0	6	9

Donations.

The Rev. J. Graham	1	1	0
A Friend.....	0	7	0
Public Meeting	3	14	10

Exs. 30*s.*; 7*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Madeley.

J. C. Billington, Esq. 5 0 0

SURREY.

Norwood.

Mr. H. Bowditch ... 1 1 0

Wandsworth.

Per Mrs. Ashton, on account 9 14 11

WARWICKSHIRE.

Errata in last Annual Report, p. lxxii.

Coventry. West Orchard Chapel, for total, 29*l.*, *read* 34 6 11

Foleshill. Sums under 10*s.*, for 11*s.* 3*d.*, *read*..... 1 11 3

Stretton-under-Fosse.

Rev. W. Froggatt ... 1 0 0

YORKSHIRE.

Elloughton. Sunday School, for Native Teachers in the South Sea Islands 5 0 0

Knaresborough.

Interest on Mr. Fothergill's Legacy, less duty and expenses..... 3 5 0

Pontefract. Dividend on Miss Roberts's investment..... 9 14 9

Further Contributions unavoidably postponed.

Contributions in aid of the Society will be thankfully received by Rev. Ebenezer Prout, at the Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, London; by James S. Mack, Esq., S.S.C., 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; Robert Goodwin, Esq., 235, George-street, and Religious Institution Rooms, 12, South Hanover-street, Glasgow; Rev. Alex. King, Metropolitan Hall, Dublin; and by Rev. John Hands, Brooke Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin. Post-Office Orders should be in favour of Rev. Ebenezer Prout, and payable at the General Post Office.

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